DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 255 JC 950 238

AUTHOR	Seppanen, Loretta
TITLE	Job Placement Rates for Graduates of Washington Community and Technical College Vocational Programs. Research Report No. 94-7.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia. Enrollment Planning and Information Services Div.
PUB DATE	Sep 94
NOTE	17p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	College Outcomes Assessment; Community Colleges; Data Collection; *Education Work Relationship; *Job Placement; *Outcomes of Education; State Surveys; Technical Institutes; Two Year Colleges; *Vocational Followup; *Wages
IDENTIFIERS	Washington State Community College System

ABSTRACT

Each year, the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) compiles data on educational and job related outcomes for graduates of vocational preparation programs. The automated data matching procedure examines state unemployment insurance and benefits records, public post-secondary enrollments, U.S. Armed Forces enlistments, and state community college enrollments and data is compiled on employment status, estimated annual wages, hours worked per week, the relation of employment to training, post-secondary or military status, and other characteristics. An analysis of 9-month outcomes for the 10,893 graduates of vocational programs in 1991-92 revealed an overall job placement rate of 85%, similar to the previous year's cohort. The occupational areas with the highest placement rates were health related at 89% and other professional/technical at 83%. For employed graduates, 82% of the 1991-92 cohort were in a job related to their field of study, down from 83% in 1990-91. Health related programs placed 91% of their employed graduates in related fields, while agriculture placed only 53% in related jobs. Finally, with respect to salaries, the median hourly wage for graduates was $10.00. The areas with the highest salaries were health related, with a mean hourly salary of $13.93 and median hourly salary of $13.26; other professional/technical, with a mean of $10.02 per hour and a median of $9.22 per hour; and mechanics and repair, with a mean of $10.07 per hour and a median of $9.19 per hour. (Tables of findings by college and by occupational area are appended.) (KP)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 382 255

Job Placement Rates for Graduates of Washington Community and Technical College Vocational Programs. Research Report No. 94-7

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
L. Seppanen

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Loretta Seppanen

Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
Enrollment Planning and Information Services Divisions

JC 950 238

Research Report
No. 94-7

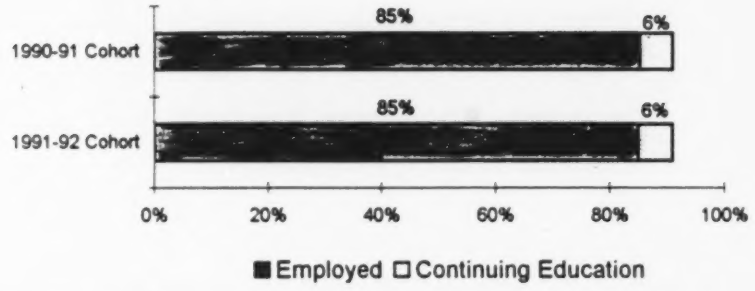
Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges; Education Division

JOB PLACEMENT RATES FOR GRADUATES OF WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

September 1994

Community and technical college graduates continue to be placed in jobs or to continue their education at high rates as measured by the matching of state administrative records. Each year the staff of the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges reviews results from these data matches. In addition to providing feedback for continuous improvement processes, these data meet requirements for the federal Carl Perkins Act Core Standards and Measures. System and individual college placement rates consistently exceed the standard of placing 80 percent of graduates in jobs or in further training. Employment rates for the cohorts employed in 1992 and 1993 were 85 percent, down slightly from the 87 percent recorded in the three previous years. The labor market in 1992 and 1993 was more competitive for even well trained job hunters than in the late 1980's and early 1990's.

Placement Rates of Vocational Graduates



Source: SBCTC Vocational Follow-Up File based on administrative data match with the unemployment insurance files, college enrollment files and estimates for unmatched based on a representative sample of unmatched individuals surveyed in 1991.

DATA SOURCE

Each year colleges provide SBCTC with a file of their graduates and others who leave vocational training. The individual student records for those with valid social security numbers are matched against the records from the following sources:

For More Information Contact:
Loretta Seppanen, Manager, Research and Analysis
Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
P O Box 42495, Olympia WA 98504-2495
SCAN 234-3685
TDD 206/753-3680

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records (ESD) (Washington and four nearby states)

Unemployment Insurance Benefits History (ESD)

Post-Secondary Enrollments (OFM) (generally limited to public institutions)

U.S. Armed Forces

SBCTC Student Management Information System (SMIS) (for enrollment at another community or technical college)

These matches provide the information shown in Table I.

Table I
Information From Follow-Up Match

Employment status
Whether receiving unemployment benefits
Estimated annual wage (adjusted to a 40 hour week for comparability)
Hours actually worked per week
Whether employment is related to training
Industry type based on Standard Industrial Code (3 digit level SIC) of employer
Location of employer
Number of people employed by employer
Post-secondary or military status if not employed

The Washington Employment Security Department (ESD) performs the UI and military matches under contract with SBCTC. The ESD staff provided the expertise required to program the matching protocol.

This data matching provides a snapshot of the status of students about seven to nine months after the spring quarter graduates left the college - that is, status in the first three months of the subsequent year. Due to timing of collection of the data used in the match, the matching process occurs four or more months after the match period - that is, in late summer the year after students leave the college.

Matches based on administrative records cover about 75 percent of the exiting class. In 1991, SBCTC conducted a survey of a random sample of unmatched students to determine their status nine months after leaving the college. The following estimates are based on that survey:

- Self-employed, employed in the underground economy, employed in regular UI wage job but with inaccurate social security number in one system or the other, employed by the federal government, employed in states other than those matches (53 percent overall, 58 percent for graduates)
- Full-time homemakers (18 percent overall, 10 percent for graduates)
- Unemployed and seeking work, but not receiving benefits (8 percent overall, 7 percent for graduates)
- Continuing their education in college other than the matched colleges or with different social security numbers (7 percent overall, 14 percent for graduates)
- Disabled, not seeking work (7 percent overall, 2 percent for graduates)
- Discouraged, not seeking work (6 percent overall, 6 percent for graduates)
- Retired (1 percent overall, 3 percent for graduates)
- A small number were deceased

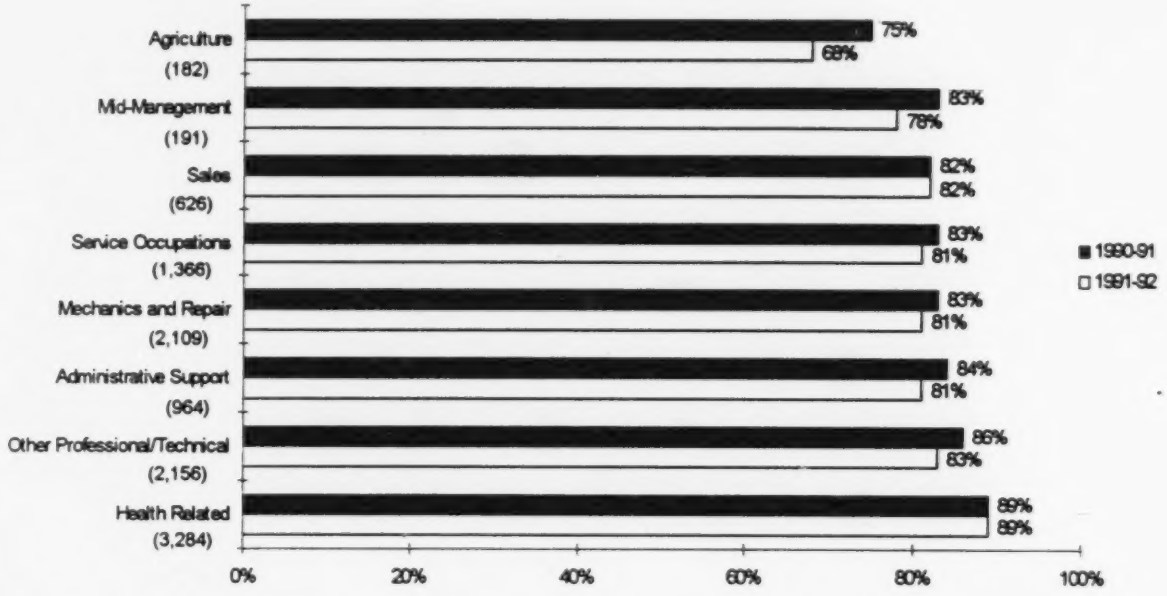
Results of that survey are used each year to estimate the outcomes of the unmatched students.

EMPLOYMENT RATES

College to college comparison of employment rates show that they are very similar (see Table II) with a high of 94 percent employed graduates at one college to a low of 77 percent. Twenty-two colleges had employment rates that were plus or minus 3 percent of the average.

Employment rates vary by occupational field, though the rates for each field tend to be nearly the same from year to year. Employment rates have been the highest in the high paid health and other professional/technical areas.

Employment Rates by Occupational Area



Number in parenthesis is number of graduates in 1991-92 (occupational categories are based on the CIP code of the program and recorded in Table III as CIP Group. See Technical Report 93-3 for further information).

Table II
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	90	73	82%	5	87%	76%
2 Grays Harbor	136	112	82%	8	88%	90%
3 Olympic	224	172	77%	18	85%	90%
4 Skagit Valley	187	154	82%	11	88%	88%
5 Everett	242	212	88%	13	93%	87%
6 District						
Seattle Central	314	273	87%	16	92%	85%
Seattle North	359	319	89%	14	93%	91%
Seattle South	283	235	83%	21	90%	73%
Seattle Voc Institute	123	99	81%	9	88%	86%
7 Shoreline	279	252	90%	10	94%	88%
8 Bellevue	262	226	86%	14	92%	88%
9 Highline	334	292	87%	18	93%	83%
10 Green River	297	265	89%	12	93%	77%
11 Pierce	292	237	81%	26	90%	79%
12 Centralia	115	100	87%	4	90%	78%
13 Lower Columbia	318	274	86%	13	90%	84%
14 Clark	368	308	84%	24	90%	89%
15 Wenatchee Valley	168	145	86%	9	92%	90%
16 Yakima Valley	321	283	88%	17	94%	82%
17 District						
Spokane	906	775	86%	47	91%	82%
Spokane Falls	295	231	78%	32	89%	81%
18 Big Bend	87	72	83%	6	90%	73%
19 Columbia Basin	219	189	86%	16	94%	81%
20 Walla Walla	193	168	87%	10	92%	88%
21 Whatcom	28	26	94%	1	96%	96%
22 Tacoma	216	194	90%	12	95%	85%
23 Edmonds	353	299	85%	20	90%	82%
24 So Puget Sound	196	173	88%	10	93%	64%
25 Bellingham	226	190	84%	11	89%	87%
26 Lake Washington	690	580	84%	44	90%	NA
27 Renton	972	829	85%	47	90%	79%
28 Bates	744	632	85%	37	90%	81%
29 Clover Park	1,056	859	81%	74	88%	80%
SYSTEM TOTAL	10,893	9,246	85%	630	91%	82%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.
Note: Placement was statistically derived from a combination of administrative match data and calculations for the unmatched graduates based on sample survey findings. Status is as of approximately nine months after leaving the college or graduation.
Total Graduates: Unduplicated count of those coded as job preparatory students (student intent F) and awarded a degree or certificate in 1991-92. Students receiving two awards were counted only once. Students with assigned social security numbers (generally international students or those in correctional facilities) are excluded from these counts.

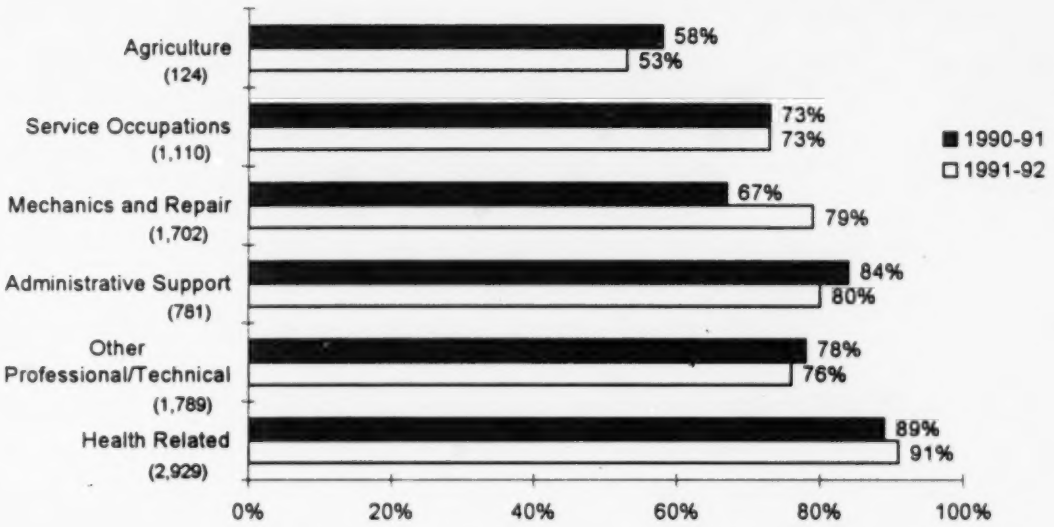
QUALITY INDICATORS

Employment rates alone are not sufficient evidence of "value-added" by the college. The majority of graduates were employed before and during college. About half the jobs in the state do not require post-secondary training, so employment alone is not an indicator that the training provided a "value add." A commonly used measure of quality is to determine if the job gained was related to training rather than a job that could have been gained without training. The Carl Perkins Standards and Measures call for reporting of this factor, though no standard has been set for relatedness to training. For those purposes, relatedness to training is calculated only for those employed in Washington where a data match is possible between industry profile and the Classification of Instructional Program code or CIP code of the area of study. The calculation is based on the number in training related employment in Washington divided by the number employed in Washington[1]

Relatedness to Training: The related to training measure has historically been at 83 percent for graduates, and dropped to 82 percent for the class of 1991-92. That class experienced a tighter labor market than in earlier years. Substantial layoffs in some fields may account for the slight drop from the traditional relatedness to training rates. Related to training rates vary by college more than employment rates (see Table II). Fourteen colleges had rates that were within plus or minus 3 percent of the system average. The range was from a low of 64 percent to a high to 96 percent related to training.

Training relatedness by occupational area also varies. This analysis excludes sales and management, two small fields where the matching protocol tends to overstate relatedness.

Relatedness to Training by Occupational Area
For Those Employed



Number in parenthesis is number of employed graduates.

Analysis of year to year comparisons on relatedness to training by major occupational area disaggregated to the college level reveals a dramatically changing pattern: rates jumping from 75 percent one year to 99 percent the next. Such volatility is unlikely in the real world. A more reasonable interpretation is that the relatedness

[1] Note that proposed SPRE regulations require a different approach to calculation of relatedness to training. The Washington proposal requires estimating the total number graduates in training related occupations (the data match plus estimates for those employed out of state and for the unmatched) divided by the total number of graduates. For the system as a whole, the 1991-92 SPRE related to training rate was 70 percent. The range was 56 percent to 89 percent.

to training measure is reasonably meaningful only at a high level of aggregation (groups of several hundred individuals or more). SBCTC strongly recommends against the use of the relatedness to training factor for groups of less than 100. **This recommendation precludes use of this variable for program review purposes**.

Another caution about relatedness to training was raised by researcher David Stevens who has been carefully looking at data for four states, including Washington, over the past several years. He states that "too much attention is devoted by vocational educators to the concept of 'relatedness' as a performance measure"[2] and recommends against its continued use. His primary argument is that the nature of jobs is changing such that training in one occupation can be relevant to a large family of related occupations. A second argument is that many students are employed related to training while in training, and thus relatedness is not clearly a measure of "value-added." In this state, the majority (53 percent) of employed vocational students remained with their same employer after leaving college. Thus the question is raised as to which came first - training and then related employment or related employment and then training?

Wages as Quality Indicator: An alternative quality indicator is the hourly wage. Value-added training should result in higher wages than would have been obtained without the training. The median hourly wage for a graduate - half below and half above - of $10 an hour for the class of 1992 is higher than would be expected for individuals with limited work experience and without post-secondary training. As with the other measures, wage rates vary by occupational field as shown in Table III. Inflation adjusted median wages declined from last year to this in most occupational areas reflecting the more competitive labor market. The overall median and mean wage rose due to a shift in the mix of graduates toward the more high paid occupational areas.

Table III
Hourly Wages of Graduates with Training Related Employment by Area of Training
Washington Community and Technical Colleges
In 1993 $

		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
	Number*	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Health Related	2,214	$13.99	$13.42	$13.93	$13.26
Other Professional/Technical	910	10.69	10.32	10.02	9.22
Mechanics and Repair	852	10.22	9.18	10.07	9.19
Service Occupations	528	8.79	7.73	7.97	7.42
Administrative Support	406	8.57	8.26	8.04	7.57
Sales	314	8.36	7.83	9.80	7.74
Managerial	80	10.73	9.00	9.51	8.33
Ag/Forestry	32	8.12	7.43	9.66	7.68
Total	5,336	$11.21	$9.82	$11.43	$10.00

Source: SBCTC Follow-up Files for 90-91 and 91-92, graduates only, using as valid data annual earnings of $9,001 to $200,000 and training related employment. Class of 1991 salaries were adjusted for inflation.
Note: Median salary more accurately reflects the typical salary with one half the graduates earning more and one half earning less. The standard deviation was $4 and the variance $16 on average suggesting a fairly large salary range for graduates.

* Number of graduates for whom salary data apply. Salary data for some employed graduates is not available in the administrative records.

[2] Stevens, David W. The School to Work Transition of High School and Community College Vocational Program Completers: 1990-1992, Circulation Draft, November 30, 1993, page 85.

A confirmation that wage data provides a measure of quality comes from a comparison of graduate wages with wages of non-graduates employed in training related jobs.[3] For every three training related employed graduates, there is one non-graduate who continues or obtains employment in a training related industry. Most of these non-graduates leave the college sometime during their first year of study. Given less training than for graduates, non-graduates in the highly structured health field earned $2.00 an hour less than the graduates. In sales, on the other hand, non-graduates earned about the same as graduates. The earnings gap between non-gradutes and graduates trained for service occupations and in mechanics and repairs was about 20 cents an hour; for administrative support, 30 cents an hour; and for all other areas, except sales, 60 cents an hour.

Other Quality Measures: David Stevens recommends the use of "earnings trajectories" and job retention as two alternative measures of the extent of "value-added" by college training. "Earnings trajectories" are patterns of wage change over time after leaving the college. SBCTC is beginning to gather the data needed for earnings trajectory and job retention analysis on graduates of vocational programs.

[3] For purposes of this analysis, only the salary of those coded as being in training related employment was used. Despite the issues raised above regarding the training related variable, it is helpful in assuring that most salaries under discussion are those that typically could be expected for graduates. Overall salaries are about $1.00 an hour less when unrelated training is included in the analysis.

Table IV
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Mid-Management Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education
1 Peninsula	2	1	50%	0	50%
2 Grays Harbor	10	4	44%	3	69%
3 Olympic	11	8	70%	1	80%
4 Skagit Valley	0	0	0%	0	0%
5 Everett	0	0	0%	0	0%
6 District					
Seattle Central	0	0	0%	0	0%
Seattle North	5	5	100%	0	100%
Seattle South	4	3	69%	0	80%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0%	0	0%
7 Shoreline	0	0	0%	0	0%
8 Bellevue	0	0	0%	0	0%
9 Highline	12	10	81%	0	85%
10 Green River	0	0	0%	0	0%
11 Pierce	41	32	79%	4	88%
12 Centralia	1	1	100%	0	100%
13 Lower Columbia	17	14	84%	1	89%
14 Clark	35	25	71%	6	87%
15 Wenatchee Valley	0	0	0%	0	0%
16 Yakima Valley	0	0	0%	0	0%
17 District					
Spokane	14	12	86%	1	91%
Spokane Falls	13	12	94%	0	96%
18 Big Bend	0	0	0%	0	0%
19 Columbia Basin	0	0	0%	0	0%
20 Walla Walla	0	0	0%	0	0%
21 Whatcom	2	2	79%	0	86%
22 Tacoma	15	13	84%	2	98%
23 Edmonds	6	5	86%	0	91%
24 So Puget Sound	0	0	0%	0	0%
25 Bellingham	0	0	0%	0	0%
26 Lake Washington	3	2	73%	0	82%
27 Renton	0	0	0%	0	0%
28 Bates	0	0	0%	0	0%
29 Clover Park	0	0	0%	0	0%
SYSTEM TOTAL	191	149	78%	19	88%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table V
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Health-Related Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	18	17	93%	0	96%	
2 Grays Harbor	31	31	99%	0	99%	
3 Olympic	48	45	93%	1	95%	
4 Skagit Valley	74	69	93%	2	96%	
5 Everett	93	89	95%	1	97%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	127	115	91%	5	94%	88%
Seattle North	93	87	94%	2	96%	
Seattle South	0	0	0%	0	0%	
Seattle Voc Institute	52	40	77%	4	86%	
7 Shoreline	134	129	96%	2	97%	95%
8 Bellevue	99	92	93%	2	95%	
9 Highline	94	89	95%	1	96%	
10 Green River	76	70	92%	4	98%	
11 Pierce	83	73	88%	3	92%	
12 Centralia	25	23	93%	1	96%	
13 Lower Columbia	218	190	87%	8	91%	85%
14 Clark	142	121	85%	8	91%	96%
15 Wenatchee Valley	83	76	92%	3	95%	
16 Yakima Valley	194	184	95%	4	97%	93%
17 District						
Spokane	317	287	90%	10	94%	92%
Spokane Falls	60	45	75%	9	90%	
18 Big Bend	19	17	92%	1	95%	
19 Columbia Basin	59	55	93%	1	95%	
20 Walla Walla	107	95	89%	5	93%	97%
21 Whatcom	9	9	100%	0	100%	
22 Tacoma	130	123	95%	2	96%	87%
23 Edmonds	24	19	81%	3	91%	
24 So Puget Sound	64	59	93%	2	95%	
25 Bellingham	31	27	88%	1	92%	
26 Lake Washington	65	57	88%	3	93%	
27 Renton	263	240	91%	8	94%	83%
28 Bates	258	228	88%	11	93%	88%
29 Clover Park	194	168	86%	11	92%	90%
SYSTEM TOTAL	3,284	2,929	89%	117	93%	91%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table VI
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Other Professional/Technical Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	19	15	81%	1	84%	
2 Grays Harbor	15	13	84%	1	89%	
3 Olympic	26	20	78%	2	85%	
4 Skagit Valley	29	22	75%	4	89%	
5 Everett	63	50	80%	6	90%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	83	71	86%	5	91%	
Seattle North	82	75	92%	2	94%	
Seattle South	35	30	84%	2	90%	
Seattle Voc Institute	59	49	83%	4	90%	
7 Shoreline	36	32	90%	1	93%	
8 Bellevue	118	96	82%	9	89%	85%
9 Highline	109	93	85%	7	92%	78%
10 Green River	69	60	87%	2	90%	
11 Pierce	49	40	82%	5	93%	
12 Centralia	35	30	85%	1	89%	
13 Lower Columbia	20	18	92%	1	95%	
14 Clark	58	49	85%	4	91%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	19	15	80%	2	90%	
16 Yakima Valley	33	27	80%	1	85%	
17 District						
Spokane	137	114	83%	8	89%	75%
Spokane Falls	101	80	79%	10	89%	80%
18 Big Bend	31	26	84%	1	89%	
19 Columbia Basin	51	44	86%	4	94%	
20 Walla Walla	35	31	88%	1	92%	
21 Whatcom	7	6	88%	0	92%	
22 Tacoma	41	35	85%	3	93%	
23 Edmonds	152	127	84%	9	90%	75%
24 So Puget Sound	58	54	93%	2	97%	
25 Bellingham	19	15	79%	1	82%	
26 Lake Washington	193	166	86%	13	92%	NA
27 Renton	142	122	86%	6	90%	77%
28 Bates	92	77	83%	5	89%	
29 Clover Park	140	113	81%	10	88%	84%
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,156	1,789	83%	133	89%	76%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table VII
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Sales Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education
1 Peninsula	1	1	61%	0	74%
2 Grays Harbor	0	0	0%	0	0%
3 Olympic	11	9	81%	1	87%
4 Skagit Valley	9	7	77%	1	85%
5 Everett	5	4	72%	1	95%
6 District					
Seattle Central	2	1	59%	0	73%
Seattle North	18	15	81%	1	85%
Seattle South	1	1	100%	0	100%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0%	0	0%
7 Shoreline	15	12	81%	2	96%
8 Bellevue	13	10	80%	2	92%
9 Highline	18	15	82%	2	95%
10 Green River	36	34	95%	1	97%
11 Pierce	4	4	90%	0	93%
12 Centralia	9	8	86%	0	91%
13 Lower Columbia	1	1	100%	0	100%
14 Clark	6	6	95%	0	97%
15 Wenatchee Valley	2	2	80%	0	86%
16 Yakima Valley	5	4	80%	0	80%
17 District					
Spokane	8	7	90%	0	93%
Spokane Falls	18	16	90%	1	97%
18 Big Bend	3	1	41%	0	50%
19 Columbia Basin	19	17	89%	1	93%
20 Walla Walla	3	3	89%	0	93%
21 Whatcom	0	0	0%	0	0%
22 Tacoma	1	1	100%	0	100%
23 Edmonds	34	30	89%	2	94%
24 So Puget Sound	15	12	82%	2	93%
25 Bellingham	62	55	89%	3	93%
26 Lake Washington	20	17	87%	2	95%
27 Renton	53	38	71%	5	80%
28 Bates	61	47	77%	4	84%
29 Clover Park	173	139	80%	16	90%
SYSTEM TOTAL	626	511	82%	46	89%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table VIII
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Agriculture/Forestry Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	6	5	80%	0	87%	
2 Grays Harbor	2	1	59%	0	73%	
3 Olympic	0	0	0%	0	0%	
4 Skagit Valley	5	3	52%	0	55%	
5 Everett	0	0	0%	0	0%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	0	0	0%	0	0%	
Seattle North	0	0	0%	0	0%	
Seattle South	20	13	64%	4	84%	
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0%	0	0%	
7 Shoreline	0	0	0%	0	0%	
8 Bellevue	0	0	0%	0	0%	
9 Highline	0	0	0%	0	0%	
10 Green River	9	7	75%	0	80%	
11 Pierce	5	3	59%	1	73%	
12 Centralia	4	3	79%	0	86%	
13 Lower Columbia	4	3	81%	0	87%	
14 Clark	17	13	79%	1	86%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	6	4	60%	2	95%	
16 Yakima Valley	2	2	80%	0	86%	
17 District						
Spokane	25	19	75%	1	81%	
Spokane Falls	0	0	0%	0	0%	
18 Big Bend	0	0	0%	0	0%	
19 Columbia Basin	7	4	60%	2	92%	
20 Walla Walla	9	8	89%	0	93%	
21 Whatcom	0	0	0%	0	0%	
22 Tacoma	0	0	0%	0	0%	
23 Edmonds	15	12	81%	1	87%	
24 So Puget Sound	3	1	39%	1	82%	
25 Bellingham	13	10	75%	0	78%	
26 Lake Washington	10	7	74%	2	89%	
27 Renton	0	0	0%	0	0%	
28 Bates	0	0	0%	0	0%	
29 Clover Park	20	13	66%	2	74%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	182	124	68%	20	79%	53%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table IX
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Administrative Support Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	4	4	90%	0	93%	
2 Grays Harbor	33	27	82%	2	88%	
3 Olympic	30	21	69%	4	82%	
4 Skagit Valley	34	28	83%	2	87%	
5 Everett	21	18	84%	1	90%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	15	12	80%	1	84%	
Seattle North	14	13	91%	0	94%	
Seattle South	26	20	76%	2	84%	
Seattle Voc Institute	12	10	81%	0	85%	
7 Shoreline	16	14	90%	1	93%	
8 Bellevue	4	4	90%	0	93%	
9 Highline	35	32	92%	1	95%	
10 Green River	19	16	82%	1	86%	
11 Pierce	30	26	86%	1	89%	
12 Centralia	17	13	79%	1	84%	
13 Lower Columbia	17	14	84%	1	89%	
14 Clark	35	31	88%	1	92%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	28	25	88%	1	91%	
16 Yakima Valley	8	7	90%	0	93%	
17 District						
Spokane	51	45	88%	2	92%	
Spokane Falls	30	22	74%	2	82%	
18 Big Bend	8	7	86%	0	90%	
19 Columbia Basin	31	28	89%	2	95%	
20 Walla Walla	14	11	76%	1	84%	
21 Whatcom	10	10	96%	0	97%	
22 Tacoma	13	11	87%	1	92%	
23 Edmonds	52	41	79%	4	86%	
24 So Puget Sound	30	26	86%	1	89%	
25 Bellingham	11	8	76%	1	81%	
26 Lake Washington	63	50	80%	4	87%	
27 Renton	122	102	83%	8	90%	79%
28 Bates	58	46	80%	7	91%	
29 Clover Park	73	56	77%	7	87%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	964	781	81%	59	87%	80%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table X
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Service Occupation Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training
1 Peninsula	11	9	84%	1	95%	
2 Grays Harbor	5	5	100%	0	100%	
3 Olympic	45	36	79%	2	85%	
4 Skagit Valley	2	2	100%	0	100%	
5 Everett	51	44	86%	3	92%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	65	57	88%	3	93%	
Seattle North	49	39	80%	5	91%	
Seattle South	73	67	92%	3	96%	
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0%	0	0%	
7 Shoreline	32	30	94%	1	96%	
8 Bellevue	28	24	85%	2	92%	
9 Highline	26	21	79%	4	94%	
10 Green River	23	21	91%	1	96%	
11 Pierce	49	38	78%	4	86%	
12 Centralia	6	5	79%	0	86%	
13 Lower Columbia	11	10	89%	0	93%	
14 Clark	29	25	85%	1	90%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	9	7	80%	0	83%	
16 Yakima Valley	67	51	76%	11	92%	
17 District						
Spokane	144	115	80%	14	90%	74%
Spokane Falls	42	33	78%	5	90%	
18 Big Bend	2	2	81%	0	87%	
19 Columbia Basin	19	14	75%	4	94%	
20 Walla Walla	11	9	85%	1	96%	
21 Whatcom	0	0	0%	0	0%	
22 Tacoma	7	6	80%	1	96%	
23 Edmonds	17	15	88%	1	92%	
24 So Puget Sound	6	4	72%	1	82%	
25 Bellingham	44	35	81%	3	88%	
26 Lake Washington	110	92	84%	9	92%	NA
27 Renton	163	136	84%	11	90%	75%
28 Bates	65	56	86%	3	90%	
29 Clover Park	155	119	77%	12	85%	84%
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,366	1,110	81%	108	89%	73%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.

Table XI
Placement Rates for Vocational Graduates of Mechanic and Repair Training
Class of 1991-92

	Total Graduates	Estimated Employed	Percent Employed	Estimated Continuing Education	% Placed in Jobs or Continuing Education	*Of Washington Employed, Percent in Industries Related to Training*
1 Peninsula	29	22	75%	2	81%	
2 Grays Harbor	40	31	77%	2	82%	
3 Olympic	53	35	65%	7	79%	
4 Skagit Valley	34	24	69%	2	76%	
5 Everett	9	8	91%	0	94%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	22	16	72%	2	83%	
Seattle North	98	85	87%	4	91%	
Seattle South	124	103	83%	9	90%	61%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0%	0	0%	
7 Shoreline	46	35	75%	3	83%	
8 Bellevue	0	0	0%	0	0%	
9 Highline	40	32	81%	2	87%	
10 Green River	65	57	88%	3	92%	
11 Pierce	31	21	66%	8	91%	
12 Centralia	18	16	91%	1	94%	
13 Lower Columbia	30	22	75%	2	80%	
14 Clark	46	38	82%	3	88%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	21	17	81%	1	84%	
16 Yakima Valley	12	9	73%	0	77%	
17 District						
Spokane	210	176	84%	11	89%	76%
Spokane Falls	31	22	72%	4	86%	
18 Big Bend	24	19	78%	4	94%	
19 Columbia Basin	33	27	83%	2	89%	
20 Walla Walla	14	11	81%	2	92%	
21 Whatcom	0	0	0%	0	0%	
22 Tacoma	8	4	54%	3	86%	
23 Edmonds	53	49	92%	1	95%	
24 So Puget Sound	20	16	80%	2	90%	
25 Bellingham	46	39	85%	2	89%	
26 Lake Washington	223	185	83%	12	88%	NA
27 Renton	229	192	84%	10	88%	78%
28 Bates	210	178	85%	8	88%	87%
29 Clover Park	290	241	83%	15	89%	71%
SYSTEM TOTAL	2,109	1,702	81%	126	87%	79%

Source: SBCTC Follow-Up Files.